RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1891.

MORE OPPOSITION MANIFESTED THAN ANTICIPATED.

THE NICARAGUA BILL.

A Disposition to Talk it to Death-Renewal of Old Scenes in the House-Democrats Trying to Prevent Reed From Counting a

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20,-[Special,]-The debate upon the Nicaragua Canal bill in the Senate to-day indicates that the opposition to this, bill is far more active than its friends anticipated. There is a disposition shown by opponents of the bill to talk it to death, and there is no doubt of their ability to postpone action until the end of the session unless the bill is previously withdrawn.

In the House there was a renewal of the scenes which were so common during the last session. The Democrats resisted the passage of a resolution for the immediate consideration of bills reported from the Judicary Committee by withdrawing from the hall, but the Speaker counted enough of them before they escaped to make a quorum on the passage of the resolution.

the resolution.

The first bill taken up was the House resolution providing for Circuit Courts of Appeals, with the Senate amendment. Enough Democrats vo ed with the Republicans to make one less than a quorum in favor of non-concurring in the Senate amendments and agreeing to the conference.

in the Senate amendments and agreeing to
the conference.

The Speaker counted four more members
present and not voting, so the conference was
ordered. Upon the second bill to make the
salaries of district judges uniform at \$5,000
per annum, the Democrats succeeded in
breaking a quorum until 5 o'clock, when the
House, under the rules, took a recess for evening session on pension bills.

The Republican leaders in the House are
making vigorous efforts to bring in their absentees, and hope to have a quorum of their
own members to morrow and to keep them
here until the end of the session. As soon as
the presence of a Republican quorum is assured a special order will be made for the passage of the Shipping bill, in which the Speaker is deeply interested, because of its importance to the shipbuilders of Maine,
CLEYFLAND'S CANDIDACK.

er is deeply interested, because of its importance to the shipbuilders of Maine,

CLEVELAND'S CANDIDACY.

The statement published to-day that Mr. Cleveland had determined not in any event to become the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1892 led to considerable talk and discussion here. The report, Mr. Cleveland's friends and admirers say, does not come from sources particularly friendly to the ex-President, and one time unanimously chosen standard-bearer of the party, and they are loth to credit it. On the other hand, the anti-cleveland men seize upon the story eagerly. Some of Mr. Cleveland's closest friends in Congress say they know nothing of any purpose on his part to decline the nomination, and do not believe it. Congressman Tracy, of New York, says that some time ago Mr. Cleveland thought of taking himself out of the field, but friends insated that he should not do so, and that his duty would be to obey the commands of his party, and so the expresident agreed not to withdraw, and let the future shape itself.

Ex-Secretary Whitney, who is in the city, when asked to-day about the story that he had a letter from Mr. Cleveland, decliming to be candidate, said. "The story is without any foundation of truth whatever."

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companies with the mean temperature. The Census Office to-day issued a bulletin giving the distribution of population compared with the mean annual temperature in the United States, excluding Alaska. The mean annual temperature of the United States is 33 degrees, while the greatest density of population naturally centres on this pivot ranging from fifty to fifty-five degrees. From this, as a maximum, the density of population rapidly diminishes with the increase or decrease of temperature, the years 1870 and 1880 are also given in the table, forming a comparison with 1890 in the distribution of population according to temperature. The tables show that in 1870, 1880 and 1890, more than one-half the population of the United States was living under a temperature between forty-live and 55 degrees and that between 45 and 60 degrees were found from 70 to 75 per cent, of the inhabitants. Only a trifle more than 1 per cent, were living where the temperature was greater than 70 degrees while in the region whose The House Committee on Postoffices and Post-roads to-day ordered a favorable report on the bill to establish postal savings banks.

The Centre of Population.

Washington, D. C., Feb 20.—The Census Office has issued a bulletin giving the centre of population of the United States on June 1, 1900, with some discussion of movements of the centre during the past century. By the eleventh census the centre of population in 1890 was in southern Indiana, at a point a little west of the south of Greensburg and twenty milee east of Columbus, or forty-eight miles west and nine miles north of where it was in 1880. The closeness with which the centre of population during the past one hundred years has clung to the parallel of 39 degrees of latitude cannot fail to be noticed. The most northern point reached was at the start in 1790. The most southern point was in 1830, the preceding decade having witnessed a rapid development of population in the Southwest, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana having been admitted as States and Florida annexed and organized as a Territory. The extreme variation in latitude has been less than 19 minutes, while the hundred years of record have accomplished a movement of longitude of nearly 2.5 degrees.

Employes Will Get Their Wants.

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Physical Pa., Feb. 20.—The grievance committee representing the employes of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg have finished the first round with the general officers of the road. The former believe that they have the best of the diplomatic engagement thus far, as General Manager Wood has verbally conceded all of the important changes asked for, with the exception of that relating to an increase of wages and payment by the mile. Mr. Wood has called a meeting of his division superintendents for Monday, when they will arrange a schedule of wages, which will be submitted to the men Tuesday or Wednesday. If the schedule is satisfactory to the men, the members of the grievance committee will return to their homes.

Connellaville, Pa., Feb. 20.—James Hook, a young man about twenty years of age, was instantly killed here to night by taking hold of a trolly-wire connected with an electric arc-light on main street. The lamp failed to hight when the current was turned on the power-house, and young Hook, who was standing near, and who had been in the employ of the electric company took hold of the trolly wire and gave it a few vigorous jerks in order to cause the carbons to come together and complete the circuit and make the light burn. The result was that the live wires came in contact with the mast arm, and from that to the trolly which conducted the 2,000 volts to the body of the unfortunate victim, killing him instantly. Killed by Electricity.

## Couldn't Open the Safe.

New York, Feb. 20.—The officials of the National City Bank, at 52 Pine street, were unable to open the safe this morning and had to borrow money to carry on the day's business. The fact that the bank could not make its clearages over ness. The fact that the bank could not make its clearances gave rise to rumors concerning its solvency, which were, however, set at re-when the facts became khown. The bank is one of the strongest in the city. The saf-was opened after five hours' work by experts

## Entitled to the Canal.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Feb. 20.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down a decision in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal case, which affirms the decision of the lower court, and says that the bondholders of 1844 are entitled to the canal.

### THE PUNERAL TRAIN.

General Sherman's Remains Reach St. Louis Amid Great Demonstration.

Commus, O., Feb. 20,-When the Sherman funeral train reached Newark Mrs. Granger and her son, Sherman Granger,

Granger and her son, Sherman Granger, joined the party Judge Granger, who had been expected, did not come.

Lambert Post, G. A. R., was drawn up along the Newark platform. As the train drew up the files and dram corps struck up, "In the Sweet Bye and Bye," The veterans, wheeling into double column, marched past the funeral car with barel heads. At least two thousand people surrounded the train.

Rev. Thomas Sherman has received special permission to conduct the services at his tather's grave to morrow. The train reached Columbus at 3.05 P. M. It was estimated that fully 10.000 people were in the depot. The coming of a cannon just outside the depot. All the G. A. R. Post of the city were drawn up on either side of the traik and stood with uncovered heads as the train pulled through the depot.

A stop of forty-five minutes was made here to allow a change of engines. The engine

A stop of forty-five minutes was made here to allow a change of engines. The engine that took the train from here was decorated with heavily-draped flags. On the fromt of the engine was a large portrait of General Sherman, under which, in large black letters, were the words: "Olio's Son, the Nation's Hero," Thirty minutes before the train arrived a train consisting of lifteen coaches, filled with various companies of the Ohio National General, left for St. Louis to participate in the funeral ceremonies to-morrow.

EN EQUIF. TO ST. LOUIS.

EN LOUTE TO ST. LOUIS. STEURENGLE, O., Feb. 20.—The train bearing the remains of General Sherman arrived here at 2:10 o'clock. Two thousand people were at the depot to pay their tribute of respect. When the train arrived and departed

were at the specific property of the large crowd uncovered.

Dennison, O., Feb. 20.—The Sherman funeral train passed at 10.05 o'clock, ZA number of Grand Army of the Republic veterans stood on the platform, one holding the remnants of a battle-bag.

THE PALL-BEARETS.

Mo. Feb. 20.—Everything is in the specific passed on the platform of the platform of the platform of the platform.

THE PAIL-BEABLES.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 20.—Everything is in readiness for General Sherman's remains tomorrow. The pall-bearers have been selected, Major-General John Pope, Brevet Major-General Amos Breekwith, Brevet Major A.J Smith; Rrevet Major General John W. Turner, Brevet Major-General Willard Wasner, Brevet Brigadier-General John Harriger, Commander Charles S. Cotton, U. S. C. Citizens; Judge Samuel Treat, Colonel J. L. Leighton, Colonel Charles Parsons, Byron Sherman, L. R. Harrison, Thomas D. Tutt, and S. P. Yancey. Busiuess will be suspended during the day.

PRITISEURO, PA., Feb. 20.—The special express train bearing the remains of General Sherman ran into an open switch at Mansfield, Pa., seven miles west of Pittsburg, at 8:33 o'clock this morning. The train was running at a speed of twenty miles an hour, and when within 100 yards of the switch Simon Hill, an ex-railroad trackman, three open the switch leading on to a side track on which a work train of engine and two freight cars were standing. Engineer Wolfe, of the funeral train, saw the movement just in time so reverse his engine and thereby avoided a terrible accident. The members of the funeral party were not acquainted with the fact that anything unusual had happened. Hill says he thought he had been signalled to open the switch, though he was not on duty at the time. Rumors that there were attempts to wreck the train were promptly denied.

### "YOUNG MITCHELL" THE VICTOR. La Blanche, the "Marine," is Knocked Out in the Twelfth Round by Herget.

Blanche, the "Marine," and Johnnie Herget, better known as "Young Mitchell" contested before the California Athletic Club to-night for a purse of \$2,500. Mitchell had the advantage in height and reach, and the fact that he is many years younger than La Blanche made him a slight favorite in betting. Both men trained faithfully for the fight, but in the "Marine's" case some fears were expressed that he had been drawn too fine. He felt confident, however, that he could fight strong at the weight, which was 145 pounds.

Time was called at 9:23.

First round—La Blanche took the centre of the ring, while Mitchell feinted around him. The men finally clinched, and in the break, away Mitchell caught the Marine in the ribs with his right. Mitchell again led, and was stopped by La Blanches right on the mouth. In the lead Mitchell sipped around the Marine's ribs, causing him to reel. Mitchell found little difficulty in stopping the Marine.

Third round—Mitchell counters with his San Francisco, Feb. 20.-George La

Mitchell found little difficulty in sections.

Marine.

Third round—Mitchell counters with his left on ear but got a stinger in return on the chest. The marine rushed but Mitchell ducked and lifted him from the floor. La-Blanche caught a hard one in the jaw and but for a close of round would have been badly uppercut. He was jeered by the crowd for attempting to play groggy.

\*\*RESORTS TO CLINCHES.\*\*

## RESORTS TO CLINCHES.

Fourth round—La Blanche's swings were easily dodged by his young opponent. He resorted to elinches when possible.

Fifth round—There was some hard fighting in this round with honors easy.

Sixth round—Mitchell hit Marine on the

Sixth round—Mitchell hit Marine and Sixth round—Mitchell hit Marine made several rushes, but Mitchell caught him every time. Both men claimed fouls.

—Mitchell was cautioned by

claimed fouls.

[Seventh round—Mitchell was cautioned by
the referce. Several good counters followed,
Mitchell gained first knock-down, sending the
Marine to the floor with a terific left hander

n the nose. Eighth round—Mitchell caught the Marine's

Eighth round—Mitchell caught the Marine's blow in the mouth with a left hander.

Ninth round—Mitchell hit the Marine lightly on the cheek and the latter dropped to the floor. When he arose he tried to get in his right but was stopped easily.

Tenth round—Mitchell easily stopped the Marine's rushes, and sent him to the floor with good chest blow.

Eleventh round—Honors easy. Several good exchanges occurred.

Twelfth round—About the middle of this round after a few blows had been struck Mitchell hit the "Marine" lightly on the jaw. The Marine dropped and rolled over on his face. He remained in this position until he was counted out. A storm of hisses greeted him as he left.

## Alaska's Rich Resources.

Alaska's Rich Resources.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 20.—The Census Office has issued a bulletin prepared by Special Agent Ivan Petroff on the resources of Alaska in fur, fish, mineral, and timber. The value of seal skins shipped from Alaska and sold in London aggregates nearly \$33,000,000, and that of other furs of various kinds exported is nearly \$16,000,000. The bulletin places the value of the product of the salmon commerce alone at nearly \$7,000,000 from 1884 to 1890, and the value of salmon salted at \$5,000,000. The value of salmon salted at \$5,000,000. The total value of the precious metals exported from the locality up to the present time approaches \$4,000,000, the annual production of gold-dust and bullion being now \$7,000,000.

## Poverty-Breeding Cruelty.

The rise in the price of meat in Germany has not only mereased the general consumption of korse-ficsh, but iff western Germany has led many of the peasants, who have to dorego the meat market altogether, to draw blood for blood sausages every Saturday from the living swine. The blood is let into the sausage skins, is sprinkled with fat, and after having thickened is eaten with sauer kraut for the Sunday dinner.

## Grand Lodge Reports.

The report of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Masons is out this year several weeks earlier than usual. Grand Secretary William B. Isaacs will have the copies ready for distribution next week.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.-The Senate te-day, after the transaction of routine business, proceeded to the consideration of the Pension bills, and in the space of 40 minutes one hundred and thirty-eight House pension bills had been passed.

The Nicaragus Canal bill was then taken up, giving the guarantee of the United States Government to the 4 per cent, bonds to the amount of \$100,000,000. The bill was read in full, and Mr. Edmunds, in the absence of Mr. Sherman, took charge of the bill.

Mr. Vest, in opposing the bill, disclaimed any hostility to the Nicaragua Canal project. At the risk of misconstruction he asserted that no greater calamity could come upon the world than a war between the United States and Great Britian. It was therefore important that in considering the pending bill the relations between the United States and Great Britian in regard to interoceanic communication across the Ishmus should be considered. The question before the Senate was as to the attitude of Great Britan in relation to the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, and as to what would be the result of the United States assuming the treaty not to be in existence and, without any conference with Great Britain, proceeding to legislate as if that treaty had never been made.

In the face of the question he was considering it did not matter as to the public opinion in the United States, except as to whether the American people would justify a war with Great Britian in order to pass the pending bill.

If Great Britian had at any time conceded At the risk of misconstruction he asserted

bill.

If Great Britain had at any time conceded that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had been, by any act of hers, abrogated and was now null and void he would be glad to have it pointed

any act of hers, abrogated and was now multiand void he would be glad to have it pointed
out to him.

Mr. Morgan said that he was not aware of
the question having been discussed diplomatically, and that there had been no occasion for
having it discussed. If the United States remained in its present attitude it would not be
discussed for a hundred years, but there
would not be an inter-oceanic communication
for twenty hundred years.

Continuing he said: "The report of the
Committee on Foreign Relations ignored any
appeal to diplomacy and sneered at the idea
that Great Britain had any rights under
the Clayton-Bulwertreaty, assuming that they
had been absolutely destroyed by the English
settlement at the Helise and her control of the
Mosquito coast. If Senators were prepared
to take the report of the committee and
to pass the bill upon that basis, if
they were disposed to say to the
British Empire that they would determine the
question without any reference to her interests or wishes, then let them say that and accept what would be the consequences—if not
war (which every intelligent man would deprecate) a condition of animosity, antagonism, and disgust, which would operate injuriously to the interests of both countries and of
the world.

NOTICE OF AN AMENDMENT.

### NOTICE OF AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. Stewart gave notice of an amendment providing that the chief engineers of the army shall have the supervision and control of the construction of the canal, and that the work shall be subject to the laws, rules and regu-lations of Congress, or of the War Depart-

Mr. Davis, in opposition to the bill, said

knew that earthquakes occurred in Central America as they occurred in San Francisco and Washington and Charleston, S. C., It knew that within fifteen miles of Naples there were active volcanoes still going. But yet railways and water-works and conduits built on masonry and going back to the times of the Romans, had been built there and no one had ever hesitated to go into any public work that was deemed useful on account of possible danger of any cataclysm of nature that might overthrow it.

He concluded his remarks with a general defense and advocacy of the bill.

Without action the Senate, after a short executive session, adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

In the House to-day, after a brief debate on the action of the House yesterday in holding two distinct legislative sessions on the same calendar day, the journal of last night was ap-

proved.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Attorney General for information as to what tastructions have been given by him to any United States district attorney, marshal, or commissioner in regard to institution and prosecution of suits under the act to enforce the right of citizens to vote in the several States.

act to enforce the right of citizens to vote in the several States.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, reported a resolution for the immediate consideration of business reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, the first bill to be the bill for the relief of the Supreme Court with Senate amendments, and the next the bill to fix salaries of the United States district judges.

The question of consideration was raised by Mr. Breckenridge.

By a vote of yeas, 113: nays, 79, the House decided to consider the resolution. A motion to table the resolution was lost.

Mr. Cannon then took the floor and stated he would say but a few words as to the merits of the proposition.

ne would say out a rew words as to the merits
of the proposition.

Mr. McMillan inquired of Mr. Cannon
whether his object was not to prevent the
forty minutes debate allowed under the rules
after the previous question was ordered.

Mr. Cannon said that he would answer in
the affirmative.

Mr. McMillan responded that if that was
the programme to be pursued the Democrats

the programme to be pursued, the Democrats would meet it at every point. [Democratic

would meet it at every point premarkapplanes.]

This was a proposition to take care of Republican dead ducks and an effort to increase salaries while the Republican party was "lingering superfluous on the stage" after people had denounced it.

Mr. Blount, of Georgia, moved to recommit the resolution with instruction to report it back after the pending appropriation bills shall have been passed.

The Democrats demanded a division on Mr. Blout's motion, and the yeas and nays were ordered.

rdered.

Mr. McMillan asked for tellers on the yeas and mays, and strennously objected to the Speaker's refusal to entertain his demand. The Clerk proceeded to call the roll, and the great body of the Democrats arose and left the hall.

The motion was lost—yeas, 12; nays, 150— ne Clerk noting a sufficient number to con-

the clerk noting a sumiciant number to constitute a quorum.

The question then recurred on the demand for the previous question, and having demanded the yeas and nays, Mr. McMillan, by a signal of his hand, directed the Democrats who were in the cloak-rooms to rally to his support.

Having accomplished Mr. McMillan's object, the Democrats once more disappeared.

The vote having been concluded, Mr. McMillan demanded its recapitulation.

THE DEMAND DENIED.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

NICARAGUA BILL DISCUSSED IN THE

SENATE.

Pose of delay, and declared the motion carried—yeas, 150; nays, 8—a quorum being noted.

The resolution was then agreed to—yeas, 155; nays, 4—and under its provisions the Court bill was immediately taken up for consideration, and the Speaker put the question whether the Senate amendment should be non-concurred in.

The vote was taken and the Speaker announced that the Senate amendment had been non-concurred in by a vote of 166 to nothing.

nothing.

A conference was ordered.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill fixing the salaries of United

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill fixing the salaries of United States district attorneys.

Mr. McMillan opposed the bill as being extravagant inits appropriations. He had never seen anything like the predigalty of this Congress in the history of the country. "The Prodigal Son," if he arose from his tomb, would blush because Congress had outdone him in prodigality. He apologized to the "Prodigal Son" for having compared him to the present Congress. [Laughter.]

Mr. Caswell, of Wisconsin, spoke in favor of the bill, holding that adequate salaries should be given to judges of the United States District Cont.

The House substitute was withdrawn, leaving the Senate bill in its original form, providing that the salaries of district judges shall be \$5,000 oer annum.

Mr. McMillan offered an amendment reducing salaries to \$4,000.

To this Mr. Taylor offered an amendment providing that salaries of judges shall be increased to \$500. On Mr. Taylor's motion no quorum voted, and under the rules, the House took a tecess until S.P. M.

The House at its evening session passed 113 private pension bills, and at 40:30 P. M. adjourned.

### DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS.

### Great Loss of Property in Portions of West Virginia From High Water.

PARKERSEURG, W. VA., Feb. 20.—The signal service office reports the Ohio river fortythree feet, four inches and stationary, but says a big rise from up the Kanawha will reach here about 4 P. M. Business men are loosing thousands of dollars every hour. The dispatches from the above last night prevented the moving of valuable property, and immense losses have been sustained. The waters now have reached well in the business portion of the city, being almost up to the court-house. The expected rise in Kanawha has caused consternation. A great many small buildings are now affoat and hundreds have abandoned their homes since last night. The Baltimore and Ohio is now under water and all trains delayed. The loss is estimated here at \$200,000, Captain Rathbone, Engineer King, of steamer Oneda, who were injured in the explosion are reported dying. three feet, four inches and stationary, but reported dving GREAT DAMAGE FROM PLOODS,

GREAT DAMAGE FROM FLOODS.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 20.—Reports received from all points on the river in West Virginia show flood damages amounting to nearly \$500,000. At New Cumberland the immense fire-brick pottery works of McMahon, Porter & Co., Smith, Porter & Co., Freeman's and others were drowned out. The entireloss will be about \$50,000. At Wellsburg and New Martinsville it is reported that the water was fifteen feet deep through most of the towns, and dozens of residences were ruined. No fewer than sixty oil-derricks were washed away and the tools left in the holes. It is impossible to compute the loss, but it is not less than \$100,000. The mills here and at Martin's Ferry also suffered severely.

Otho Rivers Rising.

Ferry also suffered severely.

OHIO RIVERS RISING.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 20.—The river at this point continues to rise. The ratio has increased from one inch to two inches an hour, the water-works gauge recording, forty-five feet, the danger line at 10 o'clock this morning. This was thirty feet five inches higher than at the same hour yesterday. The Big Sandy and other Kentucky streams are rising rapidly under the influence of heavy rain-fall, and it is feared that they will do much damage.

At Maysville, Ky., heavy rain set in about 5 o'clock yesterday evening and continued without intermission until 12 o'clock. The river has risen twenty inches since 6 o'clock last night, and is rising two inches an hour.

## SUGAR TRUST SENSATION.

### The Officials of the Combine Fail to Show Up at the Investigation.

New York, Feb. 20.-A new sensation was eveloped to-day in the Legislative investiga-

developed to day in the Legislative investigation of the Sugar Trust. This was nothing
less than the disappearance of Treasurer John
E. Searles, Jr., and other officials of the trust,
accompanied by the rumors that they had disappeared in order to avoid the investigation
by the Senate Committee on Laws. Deputy
Sergeant-at-Arms Gibbons testified that he
had been unable to serve the subponas on
Messra, Searles, Theodore Havemeyer, Hecker,
Dekest, William Dick and John Henry Dick,
All these gentlemen, Mr. Gibbons explained,
were either out of town or keeping away.

John Moelier, 58 south Tenth street, Brooklyn, was the next witness, He said at one
time he was a stockholder in the Moelier &
Siereeke Refining Company, which had a capital of \$210.000. The stock representing this
amount was transferred to the Sugar Trust,
and in return trust certificates were received.
On being asked, 'What amount of sertificate
did you receive in return for the Moelier.
Sierecke Company?' the witness replied
\$750,000 in certificates, and an additional of
\$300,000 for improvements. About \$150,000 of
the latter amount was expended in making
improvements. In addition we received the
regular quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent.

"Then," said Senator Van Gorder, "we are to
understand that in return for \$210,000 worth of
property, real estate, business, etc., you received \$750,000 worth of certificate?" "Yes,"
said Mr. Moelier.

## A BRUTE'S FATE.

# A Fiendish Negro to Meet a Horrible Death at the Hands of Indignant Whites.

BRISTOL, TENN., Feb. 20.-[Special.]-Bristol is under a frenzy of excitement to-night. At midnight a number of young men will eatch Jim King, a brutish negro, and tar and feather him or do something worse. For several days he has been trying to make an indecent assault on the fifteen-year-old daughter of Mr. A. S. Haymaker. He has repeatedly made improper proposals to her, and otherwise insulted her whenever he could see her at any point alone.

wise instituted ner whenever he could see her at any point alone.

W. F. and L. A. Cooper, jewelers of this city, thought their father, A. Cooper, was killed in the army in Geergia in 1863 till to-day, when they received a letter from Louisville, Ky., stating that he was alive.

They left to-night for that city.

## The Lake Erie Ship Canal.

The Lake Eric Ship Canal.

Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 20.—The report of the commission appointed by Governor Beaver to determine the feasibilty of a ship canal to connect Lake Eric and the Ohio river, lay out the route and estimate the cost of the work, was presented to the Legislature to-day. The distance from Lake Eric to low water mark in the Ohio river is by the route described 102,972 miles. The estimate of the gross cost of the canal is \$26,375,189.

ZANESVILLE, O., Feb. 20.—Alvah Miller, aged forty was fired out of the Central Theatre at 11 o'clock to-night by Manager Scatte on account of drunkenness and disorder. Falling down the steps he struck his head against a barrel, fracturing his skull. Physicians have as yet failed to restore him to consciousness, and it is feared he is fatally injured. Scutte is in jail.

Struggling to test a Foothold.

New Yors, Feb. 20.—The motion of William J. Lardmer in behalf of the attorney for the appointment of a receiver of assets of the American Loan and Trust Company in the suit brought to dissolve the corporation and annul its charter has been adjourned until Tuesday, owing to the efforts being made to get the concern on its feet again.

## LABOR WAR IN LONDON.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE SHIPPING FEDERATION AND THE UNIONS.

Lady Campbell Weary of Life-The Chillan Revolution-The Empress Frederick's Reception in Parls-Kaiser William's Loyalty

to Germany-Foreign Events. LONDON, Feb. 20 .- The labor question will be materially affected by an important addition made yesterday to the already powerful Shipping Federation. This consisted in the accession to its membership of the Employers' Labor Association of Liverpool, an organization representing and controlling 75,000 tons of shipping and including all the leading

liners and ship owners of that great seaport. The direct result is that the tonnage now controlled by members of the Federation has been raised to a grand total of seven million

controlled by members of the Federation has been raised to a grand total of seven million tons, which is only two million tons below the total registered tonnage of the United Kingdom. Of this amount one million tons is made up of British vessels trading exclusively between foreign ports where they have not been affected by labor troubles. As regards the remaining million, negotiations are now proceeding by which it is hoped that the majority of the employes representing it will soon join the Federation.

Meantime the labor situation in the ship-yards and docks here is growing daily worse. The number of boycotted vessels is increasing and the practice of "picketing" is now carried on to such an extent that applicants for day labor no longer come to the docks. The members of the Federation are resolved to rigorously carry out their annunced purpose of making no discrimination after Monday next between union and non-union men and requiring all employes to pledge themselves to work in harmony with their fellow-workers. The result of inaugurating so radical a change is looked forward to with anxiety.

WEARY OF LIFE.

### WEARY OF LIFE.

### Lady Campbell Discovered in the Act of Committing Suicide.

LONDON, Feb. 20 .- A constable last night discovered a woman standing on the Thames embankment in a dangerous proximity to the embankment in a dangerous proximity to the brink. When the officer approached her, he observed that she was weeping bitterly, and making such motions as indicated her intention of committing suicide by drowning. Before she could carry out her supposed purpose, the constable placed her under arrest and conducted her to the police station. Here it was ascertained that the supposed would-be suicide was Lady Lyand Campbell. Shortly after her arrest, Lady Campbell's husband made his appearance, and after he had furnished surety for the future conduct of his wife the lady was permitted to depart.

### Kaiser William Speaks.

Berlin, Feb. 20.—At a dinner to the Brandenburg diet Kaiser William said that he was aware that many changes had recently been witnessed under his rule, and many hesitated to follow him, but he was looking only to the good of the whole of Prussia, and not of a class. Prussia became great because in 1813 the whole nation had confided in and railied around the King, "In our time," said the Kaiser, "disloyalty and other vices are stealing through the world when an ocean of printing ink is lavished to embarrass and darken everything lying clear before us, you must hold with me. I remain calm and full of hope and you may follow me. I find that there are enough faithful men in Prussia."

## The Chillan Insurrection.

The Chilian Insurrection.

Loxdon, Feb. 20.—The Chilian Legation in this city to-day received a dispatch from Santiago de Chili which represents the insurrectionary movement as being confined to the troops at Tarapaca, and to the rebel war vessels. The greater part of the country is asserted to be tranquil. The troops of the regular army and the National Guard are loyal to President Balmaceda's government. The accuracy of this news is doubted by responsible persons who are in constant communication with Chilian correspondents. Their advices indicate the probability of a prolonged and desperate conflict between the revolutionists and the government.

## The Charges Denied.

Toronto, Ost., Feb. 20.—Golden Smith, eplying to an article in this morning's Emreplying to an article in this morning's Empire, seeking to implicate him in the Farrar affair, denies all the allegations, declaring on his knoor that he never saw or heard of Farrar's pamphlet, and that he had nothing whatever to do with its composition. He charges the Empire with fabrication in its statement respecting his instructions to the printer. He denounces the whole article, so far as he is concerned, as a tissue of falsehood, disgraceful alike to the editor of the Empire and to his patron and supporter, Sir John McDonald,

House of Commons.

London, Feb. 20.—The motion of Osborne Morgan to-day in the House of Commons in favor of the establishment of the Welsh Church was voted down by 235 to 203. The opposition cheered the result. Dillwyn, (M. P.) Liberal of Swansea, seconded the motion for disestablishment. Mr. Gladstone said he could not have spoken to the question fifty years ago as he was able to speak now. The administration of the Church in Wales was open to censure. It now displayed a praiseworthy activity in dealing with growth Christianity.

# The result of the vote was interpreted as a virtual victory for disestablishment.

The Reciprocity Resolutions.
Toronyo, Ont., Feb. 20.—The Montreal correspondent of the Empire (Government organ) telegraphs that he learns that the reciprocity resolutions, which have been pushed by Representative Hitt, of Illinois, in the American House of Representatives, were formulated as a result of the correspondence between the Canadian Liberal leaders and their allies at Washington. The resolutions will be passed in order to give an air of veracity to the claims of the Liberals that the United States are in favor of unrestricted reciprocity. The Reciprocity Resolutions

Mild With the Shipping Federation.

London, Feb. 20.—The Employers' Labor Association of Liverpool representing shipping of 750,000 tonnage, comprising all the leading lines, and the owners have united themselves with the Shipping Federation. By this alliance the total tonnage of the Shipping Federation is raised to 7,000,000, leaving but 2,000,000 tonnage in Great Britain not comprised in the Federation.

## The French Budget Bill.

Paris, Feb. 20.—The Budget bill was discussed by the Cabinet yesterday. Nothing was added to the measure. The customs increase is expected to fully cover the loss from the lowering of the railway traffic duties, which go into operation on the 1st of April. There is shown to be no necessity for a fresh tax lays.

## Empress Frederick's Reception

Panis, Feb. 20.—The Empress Frederick dined to-day at the German Embassy. She also enjoyed a long drive in the main thor-oughfares of the city. She also paid a tribute oughfares of the to Artist Bonnatt.

# General Roca's Narrow Escape

Bernos Ayraz, Feb. 20,—An assassin fired a revolver at General Roca, wounding him slightly. The assassin was immediately ar-rested, and precautions taken to prevent a rising against the Government.

## The Earl of Beauchamp is dead of heart

The Tithes bill has passed the second read-ing in the House of Lords.

The Bruges (Belgium) tribunal heard the case of Canivet against Rochefort Thursday. Rochefort was charged with insulting Canivet

The Egpytian troops have occupied Tokin.
They met little opposition by dervishes.
Mr. T. P. O'Connor will resume the work of
the American mission with Mr. Abraham, Mr.
J. Kenny and Mr. Flynn.

in the Ostend Kursaal, but Rochefort claimed that he was first challenged and then struck, The tribunal fined each man ten francs.

J. Kenny and Mr. Flynn.

The Swiss Federal Council has received the statement of the British Government concerning the Delagoa Bay dispute.

At a French cabinet council Thursday it was decided to make retrenchments in the budget to the amount of ten million francs.

A German explorer declares that the whole of South Greenland is covered with a sheet of ice that is from 5,000 to 6,000 feet deep in the

A terrific storm passed over Fresburg, Hun-gary, unroofing houses, tearing up trees by the roots, and doing an immense amount of other damage.

The new Prussian and German 3 per cent. loan of 420,000,000 marks was subscribed for twelve times over in Berlin and at altogether thirty times over.

thirty times over.

Forbidden to hold public meetings in Germany, the messengers of the Salvation Army in that country are visiting the public houses and singing and praying in them.

The Herald, of Halifax, N. S. declares that the "American Friend" for whom Mr. Farrar, editor of the Globe, prepared his reciprocity pamphlet, was Congressman Hitt, of Illinois. At a State dinner given at the Berlin Schloss Thursday, both the Emperor and Empress were present. There were thirty guests, in-cluding a number of foreign ministers and their wives.

Fire broke out Wednesday in the apart-ments of the Empress in St. Petersburg, but the flames were promptly extinguished and only slight damage was done. The Czar per-sonally directed the operations of the firemen.

## STRUCK THE MATE.

### Carroll, a Colored Sailor, Brought to Richmond for Trial.

Thomas Carroll, the colored fireman on the the English vessel Canopus, now lying at West Point, was brought to Richmond Thursday to be tried before the United States authorities here for striking the mate of the

authorities here for striking the mate of the vessel mutinying.

The trouble occurred last Tuesday morning just after the ship left Newport News. The prisoner had been drinking, and when he began to grow sober he asked the captain to give him a glass of grog. The captain register had been drinking and when he began to leave the deck very slowly. When he was ordered to move faster. The command was not obeyed, and the first mate was called to put Carroll off the deck. The prisoner says that the mate was very rough and attempted to strike him, when he turned and struck the mate twice. The prisoner was brought to Richmond in the custody of J. W. Shelton, chief of police of West Point, and the Captain, Easterbrook, of the vessel.

Point, and the Captain, Easterbrook, of the vessel.

After hearing the case, United States Commissioner Atkins decided he had no jurisdiction, as the offense was committed in the State, and in Warwick county waters.

Bittish Vice-Consul Marshall also decided that the case did not come within his scope, and gave the chief of police a written statement to that effect. Deputy United States Marshal Thomas E. Ballard advised Captain Easterbrook to discontinue legal proceedings, and to take the man back to the ship and punish him as he saw fit, especially as he was a very quiet man when not under the influence of liquor. The party left Thursday evening for West Point.

Lee Camp.

A meeting of Lee Camp was held last night, but little was done of any importance. The most of the time was occupied by discussion of the merry trip to New Orleans taken by many of the members, and many pleasant reminiscences were related.

## Telegraphic Brevitles.

William Connell & Co., general store of Scranton, Pa., together with a large stock, was burned early yesterday morning. Loss, \$18,000. Fully insured. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an overheated fur-

## SOUTHERN CITIES.

Some Facts and Figures Showing Their Progress. But how about Charleston, which was the fourth town in the country in 1790? It yielded edence to Baltimore in 1800. In 1820

fourth town in the country in 1709? It yielded precedence to Baltimore in 1800. In 1820 New Orleans passed it, and in 1840 it stepped behind Cincinnati, Brooklyn and Albany. It now ranks with Lynn and Hartford, and stands fifty-third on the list of American cities.

Old Salem has had about the same career in New England that Charleston has enacted in the whole country. In 1790, with 7,221 inhabitants. Salem was the second town in New England and the sixth in the United States. In 1850 Providence took second place. In 1840 Lowell and Portland went ahead of her, and in 1850 8 she fell behind New Hayen. She is now the eighteenth city in New England, having been passed by New Bedford, Somerville and Holyoke since 1880.

New Orleans was the rapidly-growing city of 1810. It had 17,000 people then, 27,000 in 1840, at which time Boston's population was placed at 93,000. But the census expert claimed that Boston's population was 8,000 too small, and New Orleans represented the entire population for orleans parish, including Algiers, or "Orleans parish, right bank," as it was officially called—which was not annexed to the city until 1870. But whether New Orleans did or did not get ahead of Boston in 1840, the census of 1850 effectually settled their respective positions as regarded each other, for Boston was then decidedly in the lead.

Brooklyn, counting the 37,000 of Williams.

other, for Boston was then decidedly in the lead.

Brooklyn, counting the 37,000 of Williamsburg and Bushwick, which were allexed in 1854, really outranked New Orleans in 1850, but the latter did not give further ground until 1870, when St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinati were found to have passed it. In 1880 San Francisco stepped before it, and now the Crescent City falls in the ranks of cities of the second class, and is passed by Cleveland and Buffalo. In 1870 New Orleans took in Algiers and Jefferson, and in 1877 she annexed Carrollton. These three towns had a population of 33,000 in 1880. With their aid the population of the city only advanced from 191,000 to 216,000, so that the old city actually lost ground. In fact, the old and new together only gained about a thousand during the decade. The advance to the present figures—241,000—indicates, small as the gain is, that the extension of railroads in the Southwest is putting a little new life into the old French city.—Providence Journal.

## Large Owners of Land.

Large Owners of Land.

The Schenley estate owns 2,000 acres within the limits of Pittsburg and Allegheny cities, from which the heirs draw \$1,000,000 rent annually. Vanderbilt owns 2,000,000 acres, Murphy, of California, 4,000,000 (equal in area to the State of Massachusetts). Dissten, of Pennsylvania, 4,000,000, the Standard Oil Company, 1,000,000. Then there are 21,000,000 acres own 211,000,000. Then there are 21,000,000 acres own 201,000,000 acres of the United States, owe no allegiance to our Government and spend their money elsewhere. A striking instance of this kind is "Lord" Scully, of Ireland, who owns, according to our laws, 90,000 acres of farm lands in Illinois. These lands he parcels out to small tenants, who work like alayes for a bare living, and turn over the bulk of their earning to their foreign landlord, his income from that source being \$200,000 per annum. In 1860 the producers in the United States owned 48 per cent. of the wealth in 1870, 36 per cent.; in 1880, only 20 per cent.; in 1890—don't mention it! More land is owned by railroad companies than would make at States as large as lows. Since 1861 no less than 181,000,000 acres of land have been given to railroad companies—of which the Illinois Central got a subsidy of 2,500,000 acres,—Standard.